The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,047—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,050 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Cancut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 20th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 100
Suez	„ 300	„ 200	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140

Including Wines. Without wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1839	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussich	2394	150	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	265	143 0
To Port Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This House is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the Two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
—	THIBET	2592	400	W. R. Jordan	19th May
s.	MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	26th „
—	LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. R. Chapman	31st „
s.	HOSSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s.	NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s.	PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
—	KASHGAR	2827	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
—	GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464 700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116 600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026 500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	370
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400 300	21st May
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100 300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Cullin	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
H. D. DAWSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS YOUILLON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz	22 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0 to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	14 0 to	30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to	10 0
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	1 8 to	6 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into India by
TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
and prepared at their
MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,
is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO ! OZO !! OZO !!!

A MOST agreeable and elegant beverage prepared on the truest scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harrassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
THE LOFTUS TROUPE
Will produce the latest London and New York success.
THE WANDERING HEIR!!
ROMANTIC DOMESTIC DRAMA,
replete with
NOVEL AND STARTLING SITUATIONS,
AND FREE FROM SICKLY SENTIMENT
AND
TRASHY SENSATIONAL NONSENSE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SESTOS, Captain R. TILMOUTH, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents S. S. Sestos.

I THE undersigned will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my wife EMMA from this date.

G. HILL.

Bhosawul, 16th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the first floor of No. 21, Apollo Street.

A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor to Lloyds Agency.
„ to Bureau Veritas.
„ to Bombay Insurance Companies, &c., &c.

Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY Department and Office of ACCOUNTANT GENERAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the BIRTH-DAY of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WATERLOW and SONS STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PENS, gold mounted, for pocket, Rs. 14.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.

Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. have got instructions to SELL by Auction on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 2 p. m., old canvas, stores, wood, &c., at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, board and conveyance to and from the Fort in a private omnibus. Terms Rs. 150 per month, including ice, lights and warm baths, punka coolies extra.—H. HAMILTON and Co. 14th May, 1881.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a European TAILOR'S CUTTER. Apply with testimonials to MOSES & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

A YOUNG LADY is willing to act as companion to an elderly lady with no children. Apply to H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRAND Central Hotel.—Cool Airy Rooms, newly furnished and best Table in Bombay. Day Boarders accommodated. Everything first-class. Moderate prices.

TO BE LET, for six-months, from the Middle of June, a small well furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Address "E. S., P.," The Printers.

FOR SALE, a son of BAY MALTON, dark bay, equal to 15 stone. Apply at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON. For particulars apply to F. B. MARZBAN, Frere Road, No. 4.

FOR SALE, a handsome BUGGY and HORSE. Apply at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

FOR SALE, neat medium-sized DOG-CART, good as new, with horse, harness, &c., complete. Price, Rs. 325. Apply to "D.," Office of this paper.

GENERAL Sewing-Machine Depôt!!! All kinds of Sewing-Machines, Needles, Shuttles Thread, &c. Also, repairs of every sort. H. A. Geyer, 6 Elphn. Cl.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION next SATURDAY, 21st, a second-hand D. B. C. F. 12 Gun by LANG; 5 chambered Colts 41 cal. Also a Colts Deringer and an Adams 6 Chambered Revolver 450, in case complete with holster and belt.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits,—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8	Cash Rs. 7	12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20	0 Cash Rs. 18	0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned.....	Credit Rs. 27	8 Cash Rs. 24	12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3	8 Cash Rs. 3	4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair.....	Credit Rs. 4	8 Cash Rs. 4	2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair.....	Credit Rs. 5	8 Cash Rs. 5	0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7	8 Cash Rs. 6	12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide...	Credit Rs. 4	0 per yard Cash Rs.	3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6	8 per yard Cash Rs.	5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

REMEMBER
MRS. AMANDA SMITH'S ADDRESS,
TO-NIGHT, at 7-30 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

MORENAS & CO.
(ICE CONFECTIONERS, &c.)

TO-DAY'S ICES.
VANILLA ICE CREAM.
RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.
LEMON WATER ICE.
SYRUPS OF DIFFERENT KIND.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
PASTRY AND COMFITS.
OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE VIN VITÆ.
As. 4 per Bottle.

15, MEADOW STREET.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
REMOVAL OF NORTH BUOY, HARBOUR ENTRANCE.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that the North Buoy, entrance to Madras harbour, has been finally removed.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 23rd April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Chart, No. 71c.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 105.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 458.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTIES for Sale by Public Auction, situate at Matharpacady or Gunpowder road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Peeroojbai, the wife of Cawasjee Jamasjee Mistry, Esq., BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

Lot No. 1.—A piece of Fazendaree ground, with a dwelling house, situate at Matharpacady, Mazagon, containing (142-80) square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded on the East, by the property lot No. 2, on the west, by the property of Sorabjee Cooper, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the Matharpacady or Gunpowder Road.

Lot No. 2.—A piece of fazendaree ground with a dwelling house, situate at Matharpacady, Mazagon, containing (103-87) square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded on the east by the property Lot No. 3, on the west, by the property Lot No. 1, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the Matharpacady or Gunpowder road.

Lot No. 3.—A piece of fazendaree ground with a dwelling house, situate at Matharpacady, Mazagon, containing (152-2-9) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and bounded on the east, by the Matharpacady new road, on the west by the property lot No. 2, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the Matharpacady or Gunpowder road.

The above properties will be sold in whole lot if required by the purchasers at the time of sale.

For particulars, conditions of sale and plans of the properties, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of household furniture, such as camp table in 2 pieces, writing washing and dressing tables, chairs, almirah, camp cot, looking-glass, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome new English built Victoria Park Phaeton.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome English-built C-spring buggy, a handsome iron grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of Charles Banks, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable plateware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW ANTNI COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Juthaof Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee, by order of Thacker Ebbjee Oomersey, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Sha Day

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

VERY little change has taken place in the actual position of business during the week. The import trade in all its branches is as dull if not even duller than previously, and exports, although large in volume, present anything but a cheerful aspect. The Liverpool Cotton Market advices certainly have been indicative of greater activity, but this in reality has been rather against business here, as it has induced sellers to put up their prices, whilst the demand at home having run entirely on Americans, Surats have experienced no improvement, and exporters here have been unable to put through any fresh operations of importance. Seeds and Wheat are still going forward very freely, and judging by the comparatively large freight, engagements may be expected to keep on a large scale during a considerable portion of the monsoon. Freights are firm, and for May loading very little tonnage being available and some high figures have been paid, for Liverpool 42s. 6d. by steam and 50s. by sail, and from 57s. 6d. to 60s. for Genoa, payable here. Exchange has exhibited a very weak feeling, and the general opinion now is that the Paris Conference may be considered as practically a failure. Money is easy, and tending easier. Government Paper is firm; Shares steady, but not so active as formerly.

MONEY.—The tendency of the market has latterly been decidedly weaker. Money has been freely offering outside at 4½ per cent. per annum, and it is therefore no matter for surprise that the directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round. This makes their minimum 5 per cent., but there can be little doubt, looking to the state of matters in the bazaar, and the fact that the Exchange Banks are all well provided with funds, that a further reduction is not far distant. We have seldom seen a weaker feeling apparent at this period of the season, and during the monsoon it is evident that accommodation will be obtainable on very easy terms.

EXCHANGE.—With the exception of a slightly steadier feeling yesterday and to-day, the general tendency of the market has been downward, and our quotations show a fall on the week of ¾ to 1 per cent. Owing to Council drafts last week having only brought an average of 1s. 7 13-16d., a decline of 1-16d. took place last mail day after our report was in print, and we commenced business for this steamer on the basis of 1s. 7 13-16d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 8 1-16d. for 3 months' Credits. On Saturday, however, owing to a decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London a fall of 1-16d. took place in Bank and 3-32d. in Private Paper, and on Monday an additional drop of 1-16d. was established. Yesterday, Bar Silver having recovered to 51 9-16d. a slightly firmer feeling was apparent with a recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point, and the market to-day has been steady with no quotable change. Closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 7 23-32d.; Telegraphic, 1s. 7 11-16d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 7 29-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight, 1s. 7 15-16d.; Documents, 1s. 7 31-32d.; Francs 2s. 10¼d. per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are, perhaps, rather more willing sellers than buyers, and telegraphic has been done to-day for October delivery at 1-32d. over the current figure, but this after all amounts to very little, as the time which the seller has to turn round in is worth the difference. In the more immediate future we shall be guided by the rate obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea seems to be that the average will be 1s. 7 11-16d., in which case probably no important movement will occur, but according as the result may be over or under that figure we may expect to see rates move to-morrow. Regarding the more distant future it is impossible in the existing state of things to venture an opinion. The telegrams received so far regarding the Conference in Paris have been generally interpreted as indicating the probable failure of the movement; and although the message to hand this afternoon states that Sir Louis Mallet urges on France and America the advisability of these countries taking the responsibility of bi-metallism on their own shoulders, no one here anticipates that this will have the slightest effect. All that business people can do is to watch and wait, and that may be taken as a description of the situation as it now exists.

On Calcutta rates have recovered owing to the easier position of the Money Market to par to 1-16 per cent. premium for demand Bank drafts and 11-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. On China we still quote 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills at Rs. 220 to Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have shown a distinctly firmer tendency of late. In the early part of the week rates declined to Rs. 102¾ for Fours and Rs. 110¼ for Fours-and-a-half, but at this level the Exchange Banks came in as buyers for remittance to London, and their operations, coupled with the easier tendency of Money, have imparted a very firm feeling to the market, closing quotations being:—Fours, Rs. 102¾ to Rs. 103; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 110¾ to ½. At the moment a further rise seems probable, but a great deal depends on the result of the Paris Conference. Should it come to nothing, Silver securities would probably undergo a material decline, and we might then look for a large amount of paper coming back on this market.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market this week has not been quite so strong as formerly, and rates have ruled somewhat irregularly. In *Banks* the only change has been in Bank of Bombay which are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 747½, Agras remain unchanged at Rs. 135, Nationals at Rs. 111. *Press* Companies, on the whole, have been weak. A rise of Rs. 2½ is quoted in Colaba, Rs. 5 in New Indian, and Rs. 15 in Bellary, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Albert and Rs. 10 in Kurrachee. Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Dhollera, Rs. 25 in Akbar, Rs. 50 in Apollo, and Rs. 125 in Fort Press. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have been irregular. Our quotations show a decline during the week of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Khutao Muckonjee, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 15 in Khandeish and Sassoon, Rs. 20 in Hyderabad, and Rs. 35 in Hindustan. On the other hand a rise has taken place of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Central India, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, New Great Eastern, National and Victoria, Rs. 15 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Bhownugger Mills, Prince of Wales, Sholapore, and Western India, and Rs. 40 in Madras United. Colaba Land and mill shares have receded to Rs. 965 and Port Canning Land to Rs. 200. Amongst *miscellaneous* companies Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have declined to Rs. 2,300, and Wynaad gold mine to Rs. 20 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—Extreme dulness still continues to be the leading characteristic of our market. From the bazaar during the past week the clearances cannot be put at more than about 1,800 packages of all kinds, and in the shape of arrival business from first hands we question whether half that quantity has been done. Prices are no lower, the steadiness in Manchester and the fall in exchange having acted as a counteracting influence to the weakness otherwise apparent; but this cannot be accepted as in any way an indication of strength. On the contrary, the position is undoubtedly weak from the large supplies held both here and at the large consuming centres, and there is now little on which to build hopes of an improvement until we see how the rains shape. With a favourable rainfall coming after such liberal crops as we have just had, the consumption would probably be very large, but should there on the other hand be any indication of an unfavourable season, the outlook would be the reverse of encouraging.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns continue very dull and difficult of sale. Stocks are not excessive, and prices are not quotably lower, but dealers seem indisposed to enter on any operations beyond their mere requirements from day to day which seem remarkably limited.

METALS.—*Copper* is unchanged in value, the market, however, being steady owing to moderate supplies. *Yellow Metal* is also steady at unchanged prices. In *Iron* we make no change in quotations, but the feeling is extremely dull and supplies considerably in excess of current requirements.

COALS.—We have not heard of any business to arrive of any importance, but with rather more offering and few buyers, prices have receded to Rs. 16½ for Cardiff and Rs. 15½ for Davison's West Hartley by steam. For Cape cargoes there is a good enquiry, but there is nothing offering within Re. 1 of buyers' idea and next to nothing even at that.

COTTON.—Although prices of American in Liverpool have advanced ¼d. per lb. during the week, and much more active markets have been reported, Surats have not improved in any respect, the burden of private telegrams being still "dull and unsaleable." Sellers here, however, being comparatively light in the matter of supplies have made the rise in Americans at home a basis on which to raise their rupee prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, and at that have shown considerable firmness, notwithstanding only a limited demand on the part of exporters. There has, however, been a fair amount of buying, mainly to cover local sales, and the transactions since last mail left cannot be put at less than about 20,000 bales.

As will be seen from the figures given below, the clearances for sea now give the same total as up to the corresponding date last year, and the receipts from up-country are also within a few bales of the same week last year; but there can be very little doubt that betwixt this and the close of the season both items will show a material falling off. Dholleras will no doubt be in excess of last season both in quantity and quality, but Omras are now in a very small compass, and Broach is virtually at an end nothing better than F. G. F. being now obtainable.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	92,788	52,692	49,038
Since 1st Sept.	883,850	905,038	652,093
Since 1st Jan.	738,869	787,044	579,.72

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 23,746 bales, making a total since 1st January of 535,967 bales, against 535,771 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 178	4 21/32d.
" Do. Oomra, Ready	" 178	4 21/32d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready	" 168	4 13/32d.
" G.F. do. Ready	" 158	4 3/16d.
" F.G.F. M. G. Broach, Ready	" 191	4 31/32d.
" Good Dholleras, Ready	" 179	4 11/16d.
" Do. do. (June dely.)	" 178	4 21/32d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready	" 173	4 17/32d.
" Do. do. (June do.)	" 170	4 15/32d.
" G.F. do. Ready	" 169	4 7/16d.
" Do. do. (June do.)	" 165	4 11/32d.
" Good Ginned Dharwar (June dely.)	" 179	4 11/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—In the early part of the week full receipts and the scarcity of ready tonnage rendered the market very dull, but latterly arrivals have again been less liberal, and after touching Rs. 6 the price has again recovered to Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is steady at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15 per cwt. for New Guzerat.

WHEAT is kept up at Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8 per candy for best Soft White owing to the activity of the demand and comparatively limited supplies. There are still enormous contracts to be covered for this month's shipment, and dealers will have great difficulty in delivering up to time, as up-country holders are averse to selling unless at very high rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	260
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	3 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	20	965
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	52
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3-3
Carolas	"	226
Mexican Dollars	"	221
Five-Franc Pieces	"	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	"	107-5
Gold Leaf	"	19-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	19-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	19-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	"	19-8
Pekin Gold Bars	"	19-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Rhoda, 1,121 tons, Captain R. Legg will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE ship County of Selkirk 1,861 tons, Captain R. Pattman, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Red Star, 1,008 tons, Captain J. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culaba, 1,115 tons, Captain Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Moulmein (30th April), brought a cargo. of timber.

THE steamer Sestos, 784 tons, Captain R. C. Tilmouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (12th April), with Mr. Eick, and Mr. Campbell, as passengers, and a general cargo.

THE steamer Harald Haarfager, 1,353 tons, Captain A. Olsen, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Cardiff (17th April), with a cargo of 2,030 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,260 tons, Captain S. Warington, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Wincherte, Major Campbell, Mr. Staib, Mr. Watson, Mr. G. H. Eckle and 30 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,001 tons, Captain W. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kurrachee (15th May), with a general cargo and Rev. and Mrs. Shaldon, as passengers.

THE steamer Mercedes, 1,344 tons, Captain H. Pease, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Aden (8th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,891 tons, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Ganilaldi, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Watson, Colonel Bruce, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. J. Hardie, Dr. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. Carl Mahe, Mrs. Kesturson, Mrs. England, infant and nurse, and Mr. Parker. From Sydney.—Mr. Hardean, and 2 Misses Bidsell. From Gelenelg.—Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Viguhart, and Mr. and two Misses Sidmouth. From Galle.—Mr. Baghold.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—36 cases silk piece-goods, 322 cases glass bangles, 7 packages woodenware, 9 cases brass leaves, 8 cases drums, 16 cases beads, 17 packages papers, 1005 cases, presents, 87 packages silk, 100 cases umbrellas, 9 cases fruits, 2 cases tin leaves, 2 cases white copper, 4 cases medicine, 45 cases firecrackers, 1,333 chests tea, 276 packages sugar-candy, 50 packages sugar, 250 cases cinnamon, 19 cases fans, 300 nos. jars, 10 packages sundries, 1 box specie, 4 boxes gold leaves, 5 boxes gold and silver-ware, and 7 packages wearing apparel. From Shanghai—1,363 packages tea, 8 boxes gold, 71 packages silk, and 2 cases chinaware. From Singapore.—6 cases storax liquid, 1 chest tea, 1 case benzoin, 2 packages garrowwood, 81 cases lac, 68 cases pepper, 1 case nutmegs, 146 chests silk, 4 bundles ivory, 60 slabs tin, 186 packages, dammer, and 70 bags sago.

MESSRS. B. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,382 tons, Captain E. Boselli, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa (24th April), with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—4,408 cases brandy, 515 cases wine, 3 cases olive, and 1 case lavender. From Marseilles.—19 cases brandy, 4 packages colours, and paints, 15 cases provision, 406 plates spelter, 738 casks sulphur, 83 packages piece-goods, 210 cases champagne, 17 cases medicine and glassware, 3 cases wine, 4 packages oil, 30 cases vermouth, 50 packages sugar, 2 cases copper, 2 cases pearls, and 35 packages goods. From London.—101 cases whiskey, 23 packages papers, 500 packages steeland 101 cases gin. From Genoa.—10 cases butter, 130 cases wine, 33 packages glassware, 11 packages papers, 37 packages sundries, 6 bales twist, 6 cases sewing machine, 18 packages piece goods, 21 packages woodenware, 20 nos. empty casks, and 51 slabs marble stones. From Leghorn.—5,419 slabs marbles. From Port Said.—28 barrels oil of storax. From Aden.—13 packages specie, 3 packages piece-goods, 97 packages gum, 26 packages medicine, and 19 packages goods.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Sumatra(s)	Boselli	Genoa, April 24.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, May 15.
	Mercedes (s)	Peace	Aden, May 8.
	H. Harfager(s)	Olsen	Cardiff, April 17.
18	Hydespes (s)	Harvey	Sydney, April 20.
	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	London, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Muskota	Cutton	Dunkirk.
	Corinth(s)	Halloway	Marseilles.
	Red Star (s)	Thompson	Antwerp.
	Malda (s)	Warington	C. and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship C. of Selkirk, Pattman, to Rangoon.
Barque Rhoda, Legg, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa.
Steamer Mercedes, to Antwerp.
Steamer Cathay, to Australia.
Steamer Pearl, to C. and Cutch.
Ship Princeport, to Bremerhaven.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Sexton, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Burrows, Col., Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Mahableshur.

May 18.

Bruce, Lieut.-Col., Madras Infantry, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Heimell, Capt., 5th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Mahableshur.
Quentin, Lieut., 6th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Neemuch.
Smith, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Neemuch.
Elcum, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
Chapman, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Surat.
Jameson, Lieut.-Col., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Khandalla.
Christopher, Lieut., 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Jones, Surg., on duty, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 18, 1881.

1. Capt. D. S. Kemp having (owing to business cares engrossing much of his time and attention) requested to be allowed to resign his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the same has been sanctioned by Government. The Commandant in announcing the above resignation does so with very great regret, as Capt. Kemp has during the two years he has served under his command proved himself at all times an efficient, zealous, and painstaking officer, and one who had the interest and well-being of the Corps greatly at heart. The loss of such an officer, therefore, cannot but be much regretted.

2. In accordance with District Order No. 886 of the 17th inst., the Regiment will parade at the band-stand near the Oval on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 5 a. m. sharp, and will march on to the Oval to take part on the Brigade parade in celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. White uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are particularly requested to do their utmost to attend this parade.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, C. S. I., of the B. C. S., is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Comsr. of Assam, from 25th Mar. 1881.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, C. S., Offg. Census Comsr. for India, is confirmed in that appointment, from 25th Mar. 1881.

The Hon'ble R. Spankie, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N. W. P., is permitted to resign H. M's. B. C. S., from the afternoon of 31st May 1881.

Mr. C. B. Buckland is permitted to resign H. M's. B. C. S. from 18th Apl. 1881.

The Rev. H. Murray, M. A., a Sr. Chpl. on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is permitted to retire from the service, from 18th Jan. 1881.

Capt. G. J. VanSomeren, Supernumerary Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade, now on leave, is posted to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M's. Govt, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. C. Grieve as Actg Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. C. W. Robertson, proceeding on leave.

Capt E. L. Durand, Political Assist, 1st Class, is appointed to be Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and posted to the Political charge of the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Cabul, from the date of assuming charge *vice* Mr. W. Holmes, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

The services of Surg C. T. Peters, Offg. Civil Surg at Zanzibar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, from the forenoon of 1st Apl. 1881.

Surg W. S. Caldwell, M. D., of the Indian Medical Dept, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harauteo and Tonk Political Agency, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg-Maj H. D. S. Compigne, proceeded on furlough.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Privilege leave for 2 months having been granted to Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Postmaster-Genl, N. W. P., Rai Saligram Bahadur is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Postmaster Genl., N. W. P. Rai Saligram Bahadur received charge of the said office afternoon on 27th Apl. 1881.

Mr. J. F. Finucane, M. A., B. C. S., having been appointed to officiate as Assist. Accett-Genl., N. W. P. and Oudh, assumed charge of the said office before noon on 2nd May 1881.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Offg. Accett-Genl., Bengal, having been appointed on special duty with the Govt. of India, Mr. R. Logan has been appointed to be in charge of the office of Acct-Genl., Bengal, Mr. Logan received the said charge after noon on 3rd May 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian S. C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

2nd Lieutenant George Burridge Crawley, 2nd Batt. 2nd Foot, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regt. of N. I. from 29th Feb. 1880.

2nd Lieut. Crawley will rank as Lieut., from 30th Jan. 1878, subject to H. M.'s approval.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, S. C., Wing Officer, 3rd Regt. of N. I., to be a Sub-Assist. Comsy.-Genl., 3rd Class, on probation, from 28th March 1881, to fill an existing vacancy.

Punjab Frontier Force—No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Lieut. C. C. Townsend, R. A., to officiate as 1st Subaltern during the absence on furlough of Lieut. E. C. Wace, or until further orders.

The appointment of Lieut. T. F. Fowle, R. A., notified in G. G. O. No. 109 of 1881, is hereby cancelled.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.)

Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 44th (Sylhet) Regt. of N. I., to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col (Bt.-Col.) C. R. Shaw, S. C. (p. a.) for 1 year and 182 days.

Surg. A. B. Strahan, 36th. (The Bareilly) Regt of N. I., (m. c.) for 2 years.

Surg. A. Duncan, M.D., has been granted by the Secy. of State for India furlough out of India, (m. c.) for 213 days, under note to rule VI. of the regulations of 1875, from 5th Dec. 1880, with reference to G. G. O. No. 671 of 1880.

The furlough granted to Capt. R. J. Waller, S.C., in G. G. O. No. 173 of 1881, cancelled that notified in G. G. O. No. 142 of 1881.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. Henry Thompson,—11th May 1881 and Maj. Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze, 11th May 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Robert Blair Bengal Infty., 12th May 1881.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Maj. E. M. L. Marriott, Depy Assist. Commy-Genl, 2ndClass, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class; Maj. C. Case, Sub-Assist, Commy-Genl, 1st Class (now on furlough in Europe), to be Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 2nd Class; Capt. A. G. Yaldwyn, Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, and Offg. Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class; and Lieut. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 3rd Class, and Offg. Sub-Assist Commy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 2nd Class,—from 27th Jan 1881, vice Lieut Col. H. D. E. W. Chester, Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.

Lieut-Col J. V. Hunt, C.B. (now Depy. Commy-Genl), Assist. Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, and Offg. Assist. Commy-Gen,l 1st Class, to be Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class; Col. J. A. B. Cox, Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class (now on furlough in Europe), to be Assist Commy-Genl. 2nd Class; Maj. C. O'Donel, Depy. Assist. Commy-General, 2nd Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class; Major T. D. Hadley, Sub-Assist-Commy. Genl 1st Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl, 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl, 2nd Class; and Lieut E. C. C. Sandy, Sub-Assist Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, and Offg. Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, from 18th Feby. 1881, vice Col. J. S. Ogilvie. Assist. Commy-Genl, 1st Class, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. O. M. Graham, Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st class; Maj. W. G. Smith, Depy. Assist. Commy.- Genl., 1st Class, and offg. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Assist Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class; (not on furlough in Europe), to be Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class; Lieut.-Col. S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class (since retired), from 1st Mar. 1881—G. O. No. 154 of 1881, to be Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class; and Lieut. G. Wingate, Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Depy Assist Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class to be Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, from 22nd Feb. 1881, vice Col. J. I. Willes, Commy.-Genl., vacated on succeeding to the Col's allowance.

Lieut.-Col. N. R. Burlton, Assist. Commy. Genl., 2nd Class, to be Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class: Capt. A. W. Montagu, Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, and Offg. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class,—from 22nd Feb. 1881, vice Col. G. S. Macbean, Depy. Commy.-Genl., vacated on succeeding to the Col's allowance.

Capt. R. Patch, Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, C. E. Hallett, Sub.-Asst. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist., Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class; and Lieut. M. H. Spence Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class to be Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class from 22nd Feb. 1881, vice Col. G. S. Macbegan, Depy. Commy.-Genl., vacated on succeeding to the Col's allowance.

Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl., 1st Class (now on furlough to Europe,) to be Depy. Assist. Commy-Genl., 2nd Class; and Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) T. L.Lewis, Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl., 2nd Class, now on furlough to Europe, to be Sub-Assist. Commy-Genl., 1st Class, from 1st Mar. 1821, vice Lieut-Col. S. A. T. Judge, Depy. Assist. Commy-Geul., 2nd Class, retired.

Chunar (Garrison) Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Pensioned Qr-mr- Sergt. W. Woolving, 22nd Brigade, R. A., to be Capt. Comdt.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut. W. C. G. Macpherson, to be Capt., to fill an existing vacancy.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JAFFREY—May 16th, at "Bright Villa," Surat, the wife of David Jaffrey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

QUENTIN—SHERRATT—May 18th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Walter Quentin, Lieutenant, Bombay S. G., son of Major G. A. F. Quentin, late 10th Hussars, of West Bank, Cheltenham, to Marion, daughter of the late C. E. Sherratt, Esq., of Newent, Gloucestershire.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

IT will be remembered that Major Baring informed us in his Financial Statement of March last—*apropos* of the failure in the war estimates—that, concurrently with various reforms which had been instituted in the course of the year in India, a Committee, composed of gentlemen well acquainted with the system of accounts in vogue both in England and in India, had been assembled in the former country by the order of the Secretary of State. The report of that Committee, with the orders passed upon it by the Secretary of State, are some months old now. The Marquis of Hartington's despatch bears date the 27th of January; and both it and the Committee's report were to hand in India before Major Baring's Financial Statement was issued. But all the papers, together with the digest of evidence and the evidence itself, have now been issued in the shape of a Parliamentary Paper, which reached us by last mail. In another column we make extracts from the evidence given by a few of the more prominent persons examined. Here we propose to offer some observations on the report of the Committee itself, which is a short but very important paper.

As was to be expected, the report falls naturally into two heads—an investigation into the causes of the failure in the estimates, in the particular case which led directly to the reference to the Committee, and an examination as to how far that failure was due to general and natural causes which call for and admit of a mechanical remedy.

It will be readily conceded that these two divisions of the inquiry were not of equal importance. There has been no undue desire to press home against the authors of the financial catastrophe the responsibility which *prima facie* accrued to them. The feeling has been quite the other way; and Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey have been treated with a consideration in the matter to which, in our opinion, they were not entitled, and which certainly far exceeded the indulgence which would be shown to similar transact

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18, 5-5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 11-16d. received 4 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 9-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅜; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91½.

WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The force marched on the 17th twelve miles from Jandola to the mouth of Tank Zam in British territory; all well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, MAY 17.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, Mr. Howe, United States delegate, and M. Vrolik, delegate from the Netherlands Government, spoke on behalf of a bi-metallic standard. M. Porsell, of Sweden, defended the gold standard. Sir Louis Mallet pointed out the evils which the depreciation of silver has caused India, and intimated his readiness to support any measure tending to increase its value.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning from Paris to the following effect:—

Sir Louis Mallet said at the Metallic Conference yesterday that the Indian Government would engage not to alter the present system of free mintage of silver during a period to be settled by ulterior negociations, provided that a certain number of the principal States would also maintain such free mintage at a ratio of 15½. Sir Louis urged France and America to persevere, notwithstanding the rejective attitude of England and Germany.

The speech made a good impression.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 17.

The Porte has withdrawn her conditions in connection with the Greek Frontier question objected to by the diplomatic body, and it is now expected the Convention with Greece will be signed.

DEPOSITION OF MIDHAT PASHA.

Midhat Pasha has been deposed and accused of complicity with the murder of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz. He was ordered to be arrested, but has fled to the French Consulate at Smyrna, and has made appeals to the Consuls there to protect him.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 17.

M. D'Ostrouski has been appointed Minister of the Imperial Domains.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Gladstone is again indisposed, and has been ordered by his physicians to take rest.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at one o'clock this morning, and the same Co.'s s. s. Venetia, left for Calcutta at eleven last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

MALTA, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with an hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8lbs. do.	6-9
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅜
¼ do. do.	90¼
½ do. Consols for account	102½
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¾
Bar Silver	51 9-16
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered, a shs.	£23-10
do. Mercantile do.	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai	£15
Arrivel—Ossian.	
Departures—Cavalier and Lamperts.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 18, 9-50 A.M.

H. M. S. Daring, Tweed, and Esk, from Aden, arrived yesterday.

GALLE, MAY 18, 12-55 A.M.

French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	81·2
,, 10 a.m.	88·6
,, 2 p.m.	89·9
,, 4 p.m.	90·1

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	83·6

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent.

RESALDAR-MAJOR MAHOMED ASLAM KHAN, Assistant Political Officer at Lundi Kotal, has been gazetted Commandant of the Corps of Jezailchis in the Khyber.

A LETTER from Waziristan says:—"In spite of the Chief malliks being with General Kennedy, the villages on the route were found all deserted; the women, children, cattle, and everything having been taken into the hills. I believe the tribesmen would have fought desperately, if they had had leaders with them."

THE census returns for the Province of Assam show a total population of 4,815,157, as compared with 4,056,054 at the last census, being an increase of 18·71 per cent.

THE movement for the formation of the Calcutta Volunteer Mounted Rifles has progressed so far that a circular has been issued from the Volunteer Head-quarters to gentlemen wishing to enrol themselves, containing a form for them to fill up with their names, addresses, height, age, and weight, the class and height of their horses, and whether they have served in any other corps before.

THE Report of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended the 10th inst states:—"With the exception of slight showers in a few places, and a heavy fall in the Southern Maharatta Country, no rain is reported from Western, Central, or Upper India. In Assam, Bengal, and Burma, and in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, rain was pretty general, but for the most part moderate; more is wanted in Mysore and in several districts of Bengal. In other districts of the Lower Provinces the rain has refreshed the standing crops and facilitated sowings. Less small-pox is reported than in the preceding week. Cattle-disease continues in many places. No change is observable in general prospects, which remain good almost everywhere. The heat, in many parts of the country, is now great."

THE vexed question of office accommodation in Simla has been finally settled by the Government of India New permanent offices are to be erected as soon as possible for the Military Department, Secretariat; and simultaneously with these, or immediately they are completed, offices for the Home Department, Secretariat. It has also been resolved to build a new permanent Foreign Office, new offices for the Army Head-Quarters, and a new Post Office and office for the Director-General of Post Offices on the present Post Office site, "Littlewood." The Dahlia Lodge Estate and the Groves Estate will respectively be the sites for the Military Department and Home Department. The present rents paid for the different offices, it is said, would, if capitalised, more than cover the cost of the new offices.

SURVEY operations for the new Patna-Baraitch Railway have been commenced in the latter district. The terminus will be in the neighbourhood of Nepaulgunj, a large mart at the foot of the Nepaul hills and some four miles beyond the boundary; whence large exports of spices, food-grains, iron, and miscellaneous articles leave Nepaul, passing down to the Ghogra at Byramghat. It is proposed to have a branch line, from Baraitch to the latter place, thus connecting this grain-exporting district directly with Cawnpore. The main line will pass through Baraitch, Gondah, Basti, Gorakhpur, and will meet the East Indian Line at Patna; branch lines possibly running off to Bulrampur, Fyzabad, and Bansi (in the Basti District). Northern Nepaul will thus be connected directly by rail with all our great centres of commerce.

REGARDING recent announcements as to the reorganization of the Transport Department, the *Pioneer* says, it should be understood that all arrangements so far made are merely those provisionally adopted, pending decision as to what future organization is to be established for the transport. Nothing has been settled absolutely, and to Colonel Low will be entrusted the task of working out a scheme. "The balance of military opinion is, we are inclined to believe, against the absorption of the Transport Department by the Commissariat. Sir Frederick Haines and his military advisers always protested against such a step."

THOSE troublesome people, the Murrees, have been showing symptoms of a return of their raiding propensities; but we are glad to see it has been nipped in the bud. It is reported from Beluchistan that thefts of cattle having been committed by the Murrees in the Thalli portion of the Sibi district, the Political Officer proceeded to Quat to meet the Sirdar of the tribe. The meeting led to the recovery of the cattle stolen, and to an engagement to observe strictly the terms of the settlement lately made.

OF the visit of the survey party with the Waziri expedition to the mountain of Pir Ghal, a contemporary informs us that "on Saturday, the 7th May, a force of about 1,000 men, under Colonel C. S. Maclean, C. B., Commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry, started for Pir Gal at daybreak. No cavalry or artilley went with the force; any officers, however, who liked were allowed to go. Colonel Maclean was also accompanied by the chief of the Nazar Khel Malliks. The little expedition marched ten miles on the Saturday, bivouacking for the night 9,500 above the sea, in the bitter cold. Towards dusk, a couple of shots were fired at the force, but without doing any damage. Next morning, the 8th May, the force rose at daybreak; and at 5 a.m., 500 of them started for the summit, which was found to be about three miles further. The climbing was very steep, but not difficult; though there was nothing in the shape of a road. The ascent of two thousand odd feet—from 9,500 feet, that is, to 11,583 feet—was accomplished in 2½ hours. The party stayed 2½ hours on the top, and the survey officers must have been able to do some valuable work. The others enjoyed a splendid view of the Safed Koh, and the signallers heliographed both to Sheik Budin, 60 miles off, and to General Gordon at Raznak. On coming down, the party went right on to Kanigoram." When General Chamberlain was at Kanigoram in 1860, the Pir Ghal mountain was considered to be too far off from the camp, and too difficult of ascent to be visited, though the survey officers would have liked to climb it, in order to lay down the ranges to the west. Pir Ghal lies 7½ miles in a straight line north-west from Kanigoram, and its elevation is 11,583 feet above the sea; the elevation of the camp, Kanigoram, being about 6,700 feet.

WE take the following curious story from the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Most of us have read in the 'Chronicles of Budgepore' how the Brigadier got into a morass while prospecting for the site of the new barracks, and the Commissariat would not supply an elephant to pull him out without his signature to the indent. This sticking for forms and ceremonies seems to have infected the Bengali baboo. No doubt one Gobindo Chunder Dutt, of Rajnarain Biswas's lane, is, or has been, a Commissariat baboo, or else his father or grandfather was so, in which case the circumstance we are going to relate is a curious instance of heredity. It appeared that Gobindo Chunder and his wife Chunder Monee had a matrimonial tiff. On this Chunder Monee shut herself up in her room. Gobindo Chunder presently peeped in and saw her hanging. Evidently, from what follows, she had just done the act and done it bunglingly. She was being slowly strangled, and, when Gobindo looked in, was full of life, and as her eyes fell on her husband we may well conceive that they were eloquent with agonised appeal for help. Under such circumstances an ordinary individual would cut down any human being, even his own wife. A person with great presence of mind, smarting under a recent infliction of her tongue, might, under such circumstances, negotiate, knife in hand, for future peace, but release her before the last gasp he certainly would. Gobindo Chunder, however, was not going to commit himself without an indent, and that poor Chunder Monee was evidently not in a condition to sign. So he *informed his friends of it*, and they informed the constable of the beat'—who eventually cut down poor Chunder Monee. '*She was then alive*, but died a few seconds after,' as may well be understood; for, on the lowest calculation, she must have been slowly strangling for at least a quarter of an hour, while Gobindo Chunder was informing his friends. An inquest has by this time been held which has not, we may be sure, found a true bill against Gobindo Chunder for any offence for which he can get the punishment that he deserves. If we could only hope that the rest of his life would be passed as a social *pariah*, pursued by the execrations and contempt of his countrymen, we might feel reconciled to his escape from the law. But, on the contrary, he will marry another Chunder Monee and, perhaps, another Gobindo Chunder. Certainly the phenomenal cowardice and imbecility attributed by Macaulay to the Bengalis has been by no means modified by our boasted jurisprudence or our University degrees."

THE Volunteer movement has been taken up very warmly by the Colombo community, says the local *Times*, both European and native, the numbers on the muster roll being now upwards of two hundred, about one-half Europeans. Mr. John Armitage, formerly a Colonel in a home Militia regiment, has been appointed Commanding Officer; Mr. Gwatkin, formerly attached to a Militia regiment, the acting as Adjutant; and the Colonel of the Royal Madras Fusiliers has allowed the Volunteers the services of several drill sergeants of his regiment. The body are now going through their preliminary drillings on three days in each week, morning and afternoon, and it is anticipated that within a month most of them will have completed their squad drill and can then be formed into companies.

THE question which has occupied the attention of the Secretary of State for War of augmenting the Brigade of Guards by two battalions may be considered indefinitely postponed. The *United Service Gazette* says General Burnaby's proposition to raise the two proposed battalions exclusively in Ireland, and name them the "Irish Guards," did not receive much favour from the authorities.

NEW pattern Enfield revolvers will soon finally supersede the Adam's and Colt's revolvers, hitherto in use in both the Army and Navy. Large issues of the new weapon have been made to the regular forces, and it has now been determined to supply it to the Navy generally, including the Coast Guards. This new revolver combines great accuracy with increased range and penetrating powers.

IT is currently reported in the medical service in the army (says the *Broad Arrow*) that the Government of India sent home very full lists of medical officers to be rewarded for the Afghan campaign, and that the Horse Guards have drawn the pen through the whole, and issued but three C.B.'s to the seniors only. The feeling of resentment against this treatment is so strong amongst the medical officers that it is to be brought to the notice of the medical schools at once. In no recent campaign have the medical officers undergone such trying service as in Afghanistan, yet their rewards are simply *nil*. Can we wonder at the difficulty of recruiting the Service?

AMONGST other modifications in respect to musketry, it is stated that an order will shortly be issued directing that the uniformity hitherto observed in the construction of the rifle stocks will not in future be adhered to. At present the stocks are of the length and "full," and some at least of the indifferent shooting is attributed to these facts. According to the present rule of construction, which has doubtless numerous advantages, whatever may be the length of neck or grasp of the soldier, no adaptability to these conditions in the length and bend of the stock of his weapon is possible. These points are carefully regarded by all sportsmen in selecting their guns, and are factors which cannot, with impunity, be left out in calculating the means best suited to produce accurate shooting in the army.

THE affairs of the Patriotic Fund which have occupied so much attention lately are still far from settled. So many schemes for future management have been submitted to the Secretary of State for War that it has taken a considerable time to separate the wheat from the chaff. It is, however, stated that a definite line of action has been decided on, and the particulars will shortly be before the public.

THE new School of Art which has been erected in Manchester at a cost of about twenty-five thousand pounds, nearly all of which has been subscribed, was formally opened on April 28th by Lord Derby, who had contributed five hundred pounds to the building fund.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN and Co., the London *Athenæum* states, will publish immediately a small volume entitled "Memorials of Lord Beaconsfield," reprinted from the *Standard*. It will contain not only the memoir which appeared in the *Standard*, but also extracts from the articles and reports published in that journal from the commencement of Lord Beaconsfield's illness to his death. Lists of the chief callers at Curzon Street will be given, with an account of the funeral and a selection from all that has been written in the *Standard* which can illustrate the feeling exhibited, and which is therefore of permanent interest.

THERE are a good many working women in England. According to the last Census there were in London 226,000 domestic servants, 16,000 schoolmistresses, teachers, and governesses, 5,100 bookbinders, 4,500 artificial flower makers, 58,500 milliners and dressmakers, 14,800 tailoresses, 26,800 shirtmakers and seamstresses, 4,800 bootmakers, 10,800 sewing-machine workers, and 44,000 laundry women.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Address, Mrs. Amanda Smith, Grant Road Theatre, 7-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th:—Sumatra (s), from Genoa; Britannia (s), Kurrachee; Mercedes (s), Aden; H. Harfager (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Sestos (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Muskota, to Dunkirk; Corinth (s), Marseilles; Red Star (s), Antwerp; Malda (s), C. and Calicut.

CHEETAHS AT PANCHGANI.—A cheetah cub was killed at Panchgani on the 11th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mercedes and Sestos entered, and Clan Fraser left, the dock yesterday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Jeejee Looma, a Hindoo coolie female, while passing along the Mandvee Bunder road was knocked down and run over by a cart, sustaining a compound fracture of both bones of left leg. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where she is under treatment.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Parbooti Govind, a labourer employed at the Mody Bay Ice Factory, received a severe compound comminuted fracture of the right foot, the result of a piece of rock striking him from the explosion of a blast. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Lang and nine other seamen, of the British ship Minister of Marine, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which they were articled seamen. They were each sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—John Nelson and ten other seamen, of the British ship Birman Wood, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board. They were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Captain W. R. Jordan, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Lt J Monteith, Col and Mrs Burrows, Lt J A L Campbell, R A, Lt-Col Baldwin, Lt Partridge, Mrs Graham Mayne and child, Nawab Mookurrumood Dowlah Bahadoor, Maulvi Shek Ahmed Hosein, Dr Mahamed Ismail, Mr Schaefer, and Mr Hormuzshaw Byramjee.

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Alfred Brett and child, Mr D Carnduff, Mr A C Campbell, Mr and Mrs W Thornton, Mr W Weston, Captain Newcom, Thomas Buchholtz, Major A Poole, Lt-Col C J Tyler, Brigade Surgeon F Moore, Mr Arnold Mumin, Mr H B Turner, Mr G P Robinson, Mr Dilcock, and Major P Gomden.

For Venice.—Mrs H G Oxenham, Mr and Mrs Steiner and infant, and Mr Fachiri, Mr and Mrs Alfred Brett and child, Mrs H Day, Mr J Davidson, and Capt F C Symonds.

For Suez—Mr A Meiffre, and Mr L Meiffre.

For Aden—Capt F Hunter.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 26th May.

For Brindisi.—Mrs Boerresen, Rev L O Skrefsund, Mr C Banks, Lt-Col W Ridgeway, Major and Mrs Reid and family, Mr S A Wyne, Marquis de Canalle, Viscount de Galard, and E M servant, a Gentleman, Capt G R Moore, Mr H Herbert, Capt Walcott, Miss Walcott, Mr Woodale, and Mr and Mrs Lockell.

For Southampton—Mrs Hastings Fraser and 3children, Mr and Mrs Macdormat, Mrs Burrell, Capt Spilling Sergeant Gilmore, Mr D Rae, and Mrs C Davidson.

For Venice—Mr C H Mun.

31st May, s.s. Lombardy, Captain J. B. Chapman.

For Southampton—Hon Mr Justice P. Spankie and Miss Spankie, Mrs Blascheck and Col Meiley.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL

From May 22nd till further notice.

7-0 a.m. Holy Communion.
8-0 a.m. Matins and Sermon.
5-30 p.m. Litany.
6-0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

A. C. LOCHEE,
Acting Garrison Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Khersonese. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

A MEETING of the committee appointed to draw up a memorial asking Government to reconsider the recent order prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College from engaging in private practice was held yesterday afternoon at Byramjee Hall. Dr. Blaney presided. The memorial having been read and adopted the meeting adjourned.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Dr. Hughes, Professor of midwifery at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Burjorjee Cursetjee, the proprietor of the Industrial Press, of assaulting him in the female ward of the hospital on the 9th inst.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Prescott, of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, for the defendant.

Mr. Budroodeen in opening the case said that on the morning of the 9th instant, the complainant took his wife to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Obstetric hospital, but in the absence of Dr. Hughes, who had been in charge of the hospital, he took her to a Parsee graduate, who took down the particulars of the case. The complainant then, with his wife, son, and two other ladies went into the female ward, which was not at the time objected to either by the European nurse in charge of the hospital or the Parsee graduate. The complainant was not aware that it was in any way improper for him to remain where he was, as none of the hospital authorities spoke to him upon the subject.

Dr. Hughes shortly afterwards came up, and for some reason or other which appeared to have annoyed him, rushed towards the complainant, threw him against an iron cot in a very uncereminious manner. Taking it for granted that it was highly improper for the complainant to have entered the female ward, it appeared to the learned counsel that Dr. Hughes had committed a breach of the law, inasmuch as he used violence towards the complainant. The complainant on the day in question asked his solicitors to write to Dr. Hughes to give him an opportunity of expressing his regret for an assault which he might have unconsciously committed upon the complainant, but one wrote back through his solicitors to say that he had used no violence but simply turned out the man, as his presence there was an intrusion and an outrage on the patients who were then lying in the hospital. The learned counsel said that the conduct of the complainant was in no way reproachable in consequence of his being in a place where his presence was not objected to, and where he was in a position to prove that friends and relations visited the females of the ward on several occasions.

Mr. Prescott remarked that he felt indignation at learning from a gentlemen of Mr. Tyebjee's position and education, who had lived in England for some six or seven years, that it was not objectionable for a male to go into a ward where females were lying for obstetric treatment.

Mr. Tyebjee asked Mr. Prescott to reserve his indignation for some future occasion, as he never had the misfortune to attend an hospital during his sojourn in England.

The information laid by the complainant on the 9th May was then read over to him.

In his cross-examination he said that he did not consider his presence an outrage or insult on the female patients of the ward, particularly as he was taken there by the hospital *employés*. He knew that there were some Mahomedan women lying in the ward, but he did not consider that his presence was an insult to them, as he was accompanied by his wife and two other women. He was standing at the door of the room where his wife was lying on a cot when Dr. Hughes came up.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Prescott said that the complainant was in the Mahomedan female ward when Dr. Huges came up.

Witness further stated that he was not informed by the European nurse that his presence in the female ward was objectionable, nor did he hesitate or argue with Dr. Hughes when he was asked to leave the room. Dr. Hughes first pushed him and then asked what business he had to enter the ward. Witness had visited England, and had stayed there for about six months, and was aware that he could not with propriety enter the bedroom of a lady.

Jaijee and Roopabai, women, who had accompanied the complainant, deposed that Dr. Hughes, without speaking a word, caught hold of the complainant's neck, and threw him on an iron cot. The complainant staggered, but soon regained his position, and then walked away followed by the doctor. Jaijee said that she escaped out of a window of the female ward, particularly as she was frightened, and was apprehensive of being herself assaulted by the doctor; but Roopabai said that she escaped out of the window, as the door was soon after the complainant left closed by Dr. Hughes, and there was no outlet by which she could find her way out.

Goolbai, woman, an inmate of the ward, deposed that her male friends came to see her at the hospital on visiting days, and that there were about four and four hours. She corroborated the last two witnesses as to the assault committed by Dr. Hughes on the complainant. In cross-examination the witness said that she had no objection to a stranger going into the ward when the doctor was going his rounds.

Rustomjee Shawuckshaw, the husband of the last witness, corroborated his wife's statement as to the visits he paid her in the female ward.

Nusserwanjee Burjorjee, the son of the complainant, corroborated his father.

Mr. Prescott, on behalf of the defendant, said that his client denied having ever used any violence, he simply turned the complainant out on account of his intrusion at an hour when Dr. Hughes was going his rounds. The complainant was asked to go out of the ward just as Dr. Hughes entered the Mussulman female ward, but he began to argue. The doctor told him to leave the ward at once, but having hesitated and consumed in argue, he was held by the arm and warned to leave the ward at once. This Dr. Hughes did in the proper exercise of his authority as the surgeon in charge of the ward. According to the line of argument adopted by Mr. Tyebjee there was no impropriety in Dr. Hughes walking into the ward where some fifteen women were lying, but according to an Englishman's notions the intrusion of the complainant at an hour when the doctor was going his rounds was an outrage and an insult to the woman lying in the ward, particularly to the Mahomedan women, who were so much averse to the intrusion of a stranger. According to one of the clauses of the Penal Code, it was a penal offence to intrude upon the privacy of a woman. The complainant had been to England for a length of time, and certainly he could not plead ignorance of an Englishman's feelings upon the matter. Dr. Hughes would have been perfectly justified if he had used more violence in turning out the complainant than he actually did. In conclusion, Mr. Prescott urged the Magistrate to inflict a fine on the complainant for bringing a frivolous charge against a gentleman of his client's position, who had been put to much annoyance, anxiety, and expense to defend such a trumpery charge.

Mrs. Ada Skews, the matron of the hospital, in her evidence on behalf of the defence, stated that she remembered informing the complainant that it was contrary to the rules to enter the ward. She was in the verandah when she heard Dr. Hughes call out to the complainant to leave. She looked through the venetians into the ward, but she did not see Dr. Hughes assault the complainant.

In cross-examination she said that she was five or ten minutes in the ward after she informed the complainant that it was contrary to the rules to stay in the female ward.

Kheter Gonsalves and four other female patients of the Mahomedan ward gave evidence to the effect that Dr. Hughes did not lay his hands upon the complainant, but simply told him to leave, and followed to see him out of the ward.

Dr. H. Cook, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who was called to speak to the rules observed in the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that the friends of the patients were allowed admission on certain days of the week and at certain hours. No strangers were allowed when the Professors were carrying on their clinical duties. When the Surgeon was going his round it was unseemly that a stranger should be there. It was objectionable that any one but the obstetric ward should be carried out in the presence of a stranger. The Surgeon, in his opinion, would be justified in insisting upon a man going out of the ward when the treatment of female patients was being carried out.

Dr. J. Cody, Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, said that he would not under any circumstances allow a male to go into the female ward when he was taking his rounds. If he found any male going into the ward he would turn him out.

Mr. Budroodeen, in his reply, pointed out the discrepancies between the statement of the defendant as made by him through his solicitor and the evidence of his witnesses.

The magistrate in giving his decision summed up the evidence on behalf of the prosecution and the defence, and said that Dr. Hughes simply laid his hand on the complainant and told him to go. It did not appear to him that he used more force than it was necessary to eject him from the room. He agreed with Mr. Budroodeen that there was some discrepancy between the statement as made by Mr. Prescot and the evidence of the female patients of the ward, but he must consider that the latter were to a great extent impartial witnesses, and, moreover, suffering from some sickness or other. He was inclined to believe the statement of Dr. Hughes, inasmuch as the witnesses brought forward on his behalf were not even verbally or otherwise communicated with by him or his solicitors. All he had to consider was whether under the circumstances the infliction of a penalty was called for or necessary. Dr. Hughes was in charge of an important department in the hospital, where he believed only the diseases of women were treated, and where it was the standing order of the Surgeon that no stranger should be admitted. He would be sorry to see the rules sometimes honoured in the breach than in its observance. He desired for the reputation of the hospital that this wholesome rule should be observed in a female ward, and particularly in the ward where Mahomedan women were treated. He had often been told by the hospital touts to drive away certain parties of patients, and he had observed that the Mahomedan women had shown their feelings of delicacy by covering themselves up, which certainly redounded to their credit. Considering the fact that there was no more sensible of the feelings of the native community than Dr. Hughes, who daily came in contact with them, was probably greatly provoked and excited when he saw a stranger in the room where Mahomedan females were lying. If Dr. Hughes, in deference to his feelings for the native women, acted in the manner he was said to have done, he was doing more honour to his head and heart than if he had acted differently. He (the magistrate) under circumstances had no other course but to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Prescott asked the magistrate to mark the sense of the impropriety of the complainant's conduct by inflicting a fine upon him.

The magistrate declined to do this, but said he certainly disapproved of the conduct of the complainant in having brought such a frivolous charge against Dr. Hughes.

THE MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Tarra woman, was resumed on Tuesday last by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Clare Road, Byculla.

Raimutbee, woman, was examined, and her evidence went to show that she witnessed the assault made upon the deceased Tarra by Shaik Oomer bin Alli, on Sunday evening last. She raised an alarm, and the assailant was arrested. Ameena was also examined. She corroborated the statement made by Raimutbee in material points. Esoof Ali Alibhoy, who resides in the chawl where the assault was committed on the deceased, gave evidence to the effect that the knife found upon him which Tarra resided when the alarm of murder was raised. He found Tarra lying insensible in the nanee or bathing place besmeared with blood, and Shaik Oomer was there with his clothes and hands also stained with blood. Police Constables No. 237-C and 851-C were examined. Their evidence was to the effect that they arrested Shaik Oomer bin Ali, and also obtained the knife with which it was alleged the woman was murdered. Mr. J. W. Shepherd, an assistant apothecary of the J. J. Hospital, gave evidence to the effect that the woman Tarra was brought by a police constable on Sunday evening last to the hospital, and finding her dead, he ordered the police man to take the body away. Mr. Inspector McDermott, the police officer in charge of that section, gave evidence, and produced the clothes which were found on the person of Shaik Oomer bin Ali, and which were stained with blood.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th May, 1881, I viewed the body of the deceased woman Tarra with the jury, and immediately afterwards made a post-mortem examination of the body. I found several wounds on the body. There was a wound between the second and third finger of the right hand; a wound on the left breast about half an inch in length; a wound about half an inch long on the left shoulder; a wound about three-quarters of an inch long at the bend of the left elbow joint; a wound about one inch long on the left wrist; a wound on the little finger of the left hand about half an inch long; a wound under the left arm-pit about an inch long; a wound about an inch long opposite the margin of the lower rib on the left side. All these wounds were superficial. There was also a wound between the fifth and sixth ribs at the back on the left side, about an inch long-extending inwards and wounding the lung to the extent of two inches in depth and about one inch in width. The left pleural cavity was full of clotted blood and serium. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from wound of the lung. The knife now shown me (Exhibit A) could have inflicted all the wounds which I have described.

The Coroner then summed up briefly the whole of the evidence to the jury, who after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Tarra, woman, was caused by a stab on the back with a knife, inflicted on her by Shaik Oomer bin Ali, under such circumstances that the act of Shaik Oomer bin Ali was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday for the further consideration of amendments proposed in the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there was also present:—Messrs. Edwin Richard Freeborn, James Bapty, R. N. Coghlan, H. E. Jacomb, D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, Major A. B. Portman, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homjee Cowasjee Dady, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Manchorjee Nowrojee Banajee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

MR. D'AGUIAR'S ELECTION.

The Chairman said he might mention that he had been advised that the recent election of Mr. D'Aguiar as a member of the Corporation by the Bench of Justices was illegal, and that he had informed Mr. D'Aguiar accordingly.

AMENDMENTS.

The meeting then proceeded with the consideration of the proposed amendments.

The Chairman said that the report of the Municipal Commissioner on the building sections, sections 163 and 165, had not been received under circumstances which the Commissioner would explain.

Mr. Oliphant said he did not know of the reason why the report was promised to be made in three or four days, but he found that a good deal was wanted before he could send in the report, and that it was necessary to consult the Executive Engineer and the solicitors. The Executive Engineer's report having been received, had been referred to the solicitors, whose reply had not yet been received.

It was resolved, under the circumstances, to adjourn the consideration of the sections.

Section 185 directs that all drains, privies, cesspools, and house gullies should be under the control of the Commissioner. With the addition "but only for purposes of the Municipal services required for the owner or occupier of such drains, privies, cesspools, and house gullies," the section was passed.

Section 203 was passed with the addition that whoever places, takes up, or makes any alteration, in the pavement, gutters, &c., of any public street shall notice as aforesaid" to restore any such street be made "without any such and shall bear and pay all expense which may be incurred in restoring the same."

By section 225, the owner or occupier of places used for melting tallow or sulphur, or for boiling or storing offal, &c., is required once in every year to obtain from the Commissioner a licence for the use of any such place. An amendment was sanctioned by the addition to the word "place" of the words "or portion of a place." The addition of the word "which, in the opinion of the Commission, is or may be a nuisance or dangerous to life or health, &c., was also sanctioned, and the section was passed.

The owner or occupier of every place used by or for horses, buffaloes, &c., which are let out on hire, is required, under section 226, to obtain a licence from the Commissioner. It was resolved to insert the words "or kept for sale" after the word "hire," and the section was passed.

Section 230 was passed with an addition to the effect that the Commissioner may by public notice prohibit the washing of clothes by dhobies in the exercise of their calling at any place which is, in his opinion, unfit for that purpose, &c.

Section 233 was passed with an addition to the effect that no person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioner, bring within the limits of the city of Bombay any horned cattle, sheep, goat, or pig, intended for human food; and whoever does so shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

The following addition proposed to be made to section 256 was negatived, the Chairman remarking that it was most objectionable, and that it should, if at all, emanate from the Legislative Council, not from the Corporation:—"The Coroner for the city of Bombay shall furnish to the Registrar of the district in which any inquest is held a certificate of the cause of death, or of the fact that the body, or portion of a body on which any inquest was held, has been disposed of under his order."

The rest of the sections were passed with some alterations; and the last section, 303, was passed with an addition to the following effect:—It shall be obligatory on the Corporation to set apart such sums as may be necessary to keep up the sinking funds, and to invest the said funds in Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal loan securities, or in Port Trust bonds, or to deposit the said funds at interest in the Bank of Bombay.

The Chairman said this completed the consideration of the proposed amendments with the exception of the building sections referred to the Commissioner for his report, and the assessment sections which stood over pending the report of the sub-committee of the finance committee of the Town Council.

With reference to the report of the finance committee on the revision of the assessment department, a question was asked when the report would be ready. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, as a member of the committee, said that the committee had concluded their inquiries; that their report was now under consideration; but that it would not affect the amendments proposed to be made in the Acts.

The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday afternoon, there were present Dr. Cook, Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Captain Morland, Colonel Hancock, Messrs. R. N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, and Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TULSI SUPPLY.

Sanction was asked to the payment of Rs. 195 from the budget grant of Rs. 60,000 for special improvement of the Tulsi supply to meet the cost of filling in an old quarry hole on the south-east side of the earthen dam at Tulsi with 130 brass of material at Rs. 1-8 per brass; also to the payment of Rs. 700 from the same grant to meet the cost of removing about 350 brass of cubic feet of rubble stones and chips from the portion of the lake which is now dry; and also to the payment of Rs. 96 for the purchase of 24 cubic feet of three-inch teak planking jointed, caulked, and dammered on both sides at Rs. 4 per cubic foot for use in planking the tower standards to the height of 6 feet, as the raising of the dams will bring the height of the water to the level of the platform of the outlet tower, and at times the wind would drive the water over the platform and down the tower.

The Chairman, in reply to Colonel Hancock, stated that they were advised by their solicitors that sanction should be obtained for the items mentioned above, inasmuch as they formed extra charges.

Colonel Hancock said he thought the system of doling out money in driblets was very unsatisfactory.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was informed by the Controller that a special sanction for the items was necessary.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that when a grant was sanctioned to improve the Tulsi supply, he moved that the capacity of the lake be enlarged and the dam be raised to the ext

therefore good security that financial regulations will be strictly enforced.

The principle embodied in this course of action expresses the only sound maxim of effective financial control, and it applies to all financial systems, though necessarily the method of application differs with circumstances.

The Governor-General in Council in India, and over him the Secretary of State in Council at home, represent the supreme authority for India; for, though Parliament is the ultimate judge of Indian administration, the House of Commons is not, as in the United Kingdom, the supreme authority which grants money out of the Indian Exchequer. In order that financial regularity may be maintained an officer in India, independent of the administrative departments, should be empowered to ascertain whether the money expended upon the public service has been applied within the prescribed limits, to the purposes for which it was assigned, and should report the result to the Governor-General of India in Council.

We would suggest that the duty of examining and criticising the Auditor's report should be delegated, on behalf of the Secretary of State, to a Committee, and that the Secretary of State, in the appointment of that Committee, should not be restricted to any particular class of officials, but be free to select the best men he can find in England. Such a committee would, doubtless, be composed in great part of members of the Indian Council, or officers of the India Department, most competent to criticise the report; but it is very desirable that with them should be associated one or two persons conversant with financial administration and the principles of audit, but altogether independent of India. The function of the reviewing committee would be limited to the final review of the Indian accounts, and would in no way affect the higher function of the Council as defined by the Act for the better Government of India. As a body of experts, dealing with questions of audit and account, the reviewing committee could hardly fail to afford important aid to the constituted authorities in the financial administration of India. The committee would present a formal report to the Secretary of State, who thereupon would communicate his judgment on the record of financial administration for the year, and on any points at issue, to the Government of India. The reports of the Indian Auditor, and of the committee, together with the judgment of the Secretary of State, would be official documents in the India Office, to be dealt with as the Secretary of State in his might decide.

From Mr. Welby's Evidence.

R. E. Welby, Esq., C. B., a member of the Committee, examined.

Are the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the United Kingdom subject to the supervision of the Treasury?—Certainly. I may, perhaps, here point out what are the main functions of the Imperial Treasury. The Treasury is the supreme Department of Finance, and it is also the Department of Control. As far as finance is concerned it is responsible for the taxation of the year, it is also responsible for the expenditure of the year; further (and here comes the definition of the Treasury functions which I think is most worthy of attention), it is essentially responsible for the maintenance of financial order throughout the service. In the execution of these duties, it will be necessary that we should bear in mind of what the revenue and expenditure of the year from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's point of view, and from the point of view of the public, really consist. The expenditure and revenue of the year consist of payments into and payments out of the Exchequer. The receipts realised by the different Revenue Departments, while they remain in the hands of those departments, or while they are in transit to the Exchequer, are thrown entirely out of consideration, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer only takes account for his Budget of the sums which are actually brought into the Exchequer. Again, for his Financial expenditure, he only takes payments out of the Exchequer—payments which are really nothing more then imprests to the different departments, and the consequence of that is taht he learns the gross expenditure, because the issues from the Exchequer, though they are only in course of expenditure, form for his purposes, expenditure. With that short definition of the duties of the Treasury, I come to the point of the question, is the Treasury responsible for the accounts? The accounts to which reference is made, viz., the Official Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, are contained in the Finance Accounts, which are laid before Parliament under Act of Parliament. That book is prepared by the Treasury, and the Treasury is responsible for it. It contains a summary of the revenue of the year and of expenditure, but based upon this principle of payments into and payments out of the Exchequer. It gives also the general movement of the Funds.

And those are not audited accounts?—No, the auditor has nothing whatever to do with them. They are accounts, as far as expenditure is concerned, of the Imprests, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer treats, for the purposes of his Budget, as expenditure.

As regards those imprests to the different departments, the accounts audit are in those departments?—Yes; the head of each department renders an account of expenditure of his department to the Audit Office, I say generally the head of a department, because each department, has an accounting officer attached to it, and I should explain that in certain cases it is the Financial Officer of the Department, who is entrusted with the duty; but the general rule laid down is, that the permanent head of a department renders the account to the Auditor-General of the expenditure of his department.

(Sir George Kellner.) You would called it an Appropriation Account?—Yes.

(Mr. Harrison.) The Finance Accounts containd variety of subsidiary accounts, which are vouchea by the signature of the departmental officers, do they not?—Yes. Of course the information upon which the accounts are based is obtained from the various supplementary offices, because the Treasury is only a very small central office, to which a number of departments are subsidiary. The accounts furnished by these departments are verified by the signature of the proper officer of the department; but the whole construction of the account, which is the main point, and the whole responsibility for the account, lies upon the Treasury.

(Chairman.) As regards what you have said as to the imprests to other departments, what happens to the balances in all the departments?—I am still answering from the point of the Budget. Of those balances, so far as the Budget is concerned, the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes no account. They are balances in the hands of the departmental officers, and they are duly accounted for subsequently to the Comptroller and Auditor-Genral; but for the moment, and during the course of the year, they are treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as if they were expenditure. I perhaps may take the opportunity here of saying that the Treasury are very particular about one point. Whenever they have an opportunity, they insist upon the balances being kept as low as possible; and whenever it is possible during the course of the year, they call attention to any balances that come within their knowledge as excessive. I do not want to be misunderstood as supposing that we do not take any account of the balances, but speaking from the point of view of the Budget, the Chancellor does not take any account of those balances.

As regards the Revenue, what steps are taken to keep the Financial Department of the Government informed of the progress of the receipts as against the estimate for the year?—The receipts into the Exchequer come in from five different sources; from the Customs, the Inland Revenue, the Post Office, the Department of Woods and Forests, and I class the fifth under the great head of Miscellaneous, which consists of receipts from a great number of different persons and offices. Every day intimation is sent to the Treasury by the Inland Revenue, the Customs, the Post Office, and the Office of Woods and Forests, of the amounts transferred by them at the Bank of England to the Exchequer Account, and the Treasury also receives an account from the Bank of England of the sums that the Bank has received. Once a week, on the Saturday evening, the account is made up of the National Balance Sheet, and that account is in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands on Monday afternoon. That is a complete account of the whole position as it stood, both of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure up to the Saturday night before. In addition to this, every week the Treasury receives from the Inland Revenue an account of their net receipts; that is to say, of the gross sums which they have received and brought to account; and this account, besides showing what they have received under the main heads of revenue, shows the amounts that have been transferred to the Exchequer. Therefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer by that means has a general knowledge of the whole financial position, but he also sees what has been received into the Inland Revenue up to the week before. At the end of every month the Customs furnish him with a similar account in detail, and I need hardly say that from time to time, especially when the Revenue is unsatisfactory, he is in constant communication with the heads of those departments upon the progress of the Revenue. Thus during the year he has the means before him constantly of gauging the progress of Revenue as against the Estimate of Revenue. If during the year he finds that his Revenue is not coming up to the mark he has two powers given to him. The first power that is given to him is that at the end of each quarter he draws up a statement of the charge for the debt and other charges on the Consolidated Fund for the coming quarter, and the deficiency he is permitted by Act to borrow from the Bank of England; but if he does that he is obliged to repay those advances during the same quarter. Parliament gives him no further authority than that. The reason for this power of raising a "deficiency" loan is that the charge for the debt, which is the heaviest charge upon the Revenue, falls due immediately at the commencement of the quarter, when the Revenue cannot possibly have supplied sufficient to enable him to discharge the claims falling due. But it may happen that as the quarter advances the revenue falls off and is not capable of meeting the expenditure of the quarter. In that case Parliament gives him another power; it allows him to borrow from the Bank of England the sum grants which have been made, and to the extent of those grants he may forestall the coming Revenue, but in that case also those advances must be repaid in the following quarter. If during the year the time that Parliament is not sitting a provision is made against emergency, for the law provides that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the Revenue fall off, shall never be left quite dry, but at the same time the power given to him is so limited that it forces him to have recourse to Parliament at a very early period.

(Sir George Kellner.) Would he require special sanction for the issue of Exchequer Bills?—For any fresh issue of Exchequer Bills, in fact for any addition to the liabilities of the country beyond a temporary advance, repayable either within the quarter or within the next quarter, he must receive a special authority of Parliament.

(Chairman.) Does the Government in any case, either as regards revenue or expenditure, audit or rely upon the finally audited or partially audited accounts to guide it in the measures to be taken for providing the current services?—I should say certainly not.

From the evidence of W. Waterfield, late Comptroller General.

(Chairman.) Had you practically the means of being aware of any unusual outflow of money from the treasuries?—I should say I had.

And if you observed any such unusual outflow, would you consider it your duty to warn the Financial Secretary?—I should.

And did you at any time during the past year so warn the Financial Secretary?—Yes.

Will you say when and under what circumstances?—I do not think that I did more than just mention the fact that large remittances were still being sent up to the end of the last calendar year. I knew that the expenditure must be very large, and I never doubted that the Military Department were keeping the Government informed of the actual expenditure; but when I found what the Budget estimate was I did point out that the expenditure of January was much in excess of the average, and I think that the Financial Secretary referred back to the Military Accountant-General and again discussed the matter with him, and I was told then that it was an extraordinary month—that the military chests were being replenished. I knew myself that General Roberts had sent for 40 lacs to go up in one remittance to Kabul, and altogether it was supposed that money was being drawn in advance, which would diminish the outgoing of future months. Then in February, I again brought to his notice that there was no diminution, and that I was told that it was still an abnormal month, that six months' supplies were being laid in by the Commander-in-Chief, and so this was again no guide to what future months would be. I think I may say that I pointed out that the closing balances of the year as they were estimated could not come out true unless the military expenditure was reduced to that of a peace estimate, and I said I supposed that the utmost that could be hoped for was a reduction to that which obtained after the peace of Gundamuk, which was still very much higher than before the war. Then in March I found that the expenditure still continued, and I gave a more decided alarm; and on that the Government called for further inquiries, and it was proved that the expenditure was very much under-estimated.

(Mr. Welby.) May I ask whether they were official representations or unofficial?—Mostly personal; I sit in the next room; in fact, there were none that were official. Some were in writing, but they were mainly verbal when we were discussing the Budget.

Reverting to what we were just now saying about the communication to the Financial Secretary of any symptoms of increased expenditure, I think you say that when you called attention to the fact of the large amount of the remittances issued from the treasuries in January, he said he thought that it was abnormal?—It was merely the estimate, you will understand, and a forecast. I pointed out to him from the forecast that the amount was rather alarming, though I admitted that in 1879 the Military authorities had usually called for much more than was actually spent; in 1880, on the contrary, they seem rather to have under-estimated their requirement.

I think we may gather that, assuming the remittances were abnormal, your communication was with the Financial Secretary, and when you say you were told it was practically the Financial Secretary told you?—Yes.

The Financial Secretary had been warned and had taken such steps as he thought necessary to test the warning, and his decision upon that was that no notice need be taken of the fact, because the advances of the month were assumed to be abnormal merely and to be rectified afterwards?—Yes, that is true; and so they were to a great extent, no doubt, but not as much as we fancied. There was a large remittance of treasure sent up to Kabul.

You have told us that you, both in writing and personally, called attention to the fact of the rate at which the outgoings from the treasuries were proceeding. It appears to me that there are two occasions which would naturally offer themselves or such a representation, and they would be as the Budget estimate for the ensuing year and the regular estimate for the current year came before you; and knowing that the outflow was proceeding at an abnormal rate, you would, I presume, see (taken the regular estimate first) whether the regular estimate was likely to be sufficient to meet the expenditure which you had reason to believe was going on?—Yes.

Did you make any represention upon the regular estimate?—It came to the same thing. It was with respect to what the closing balance of the year would be, which of course is the result of the regular estimate.

You, having a knowledge at head-quarters of the outgoings, took the opportunity to call the attention of the Financial Secretary to the fact that the outgoings were proceeding at a rate which would be in excess of the regular estimate; and, therefore, the Financial Secretary must have had a knowledge of the facts at the time when the Budget was produced?—It really did come to that, I suppose; but we were not actually discussing the question of the Budget, but the question of the closing balance.

I mean that he was in possession of the facts?—Yes, he was in possession of the facts certainly; but I suppose I must take some of the blame to myself in this matter, that neither of us thought of applying then to the question of the actual figures of the regular estimate, only I said that I did not see how, with such a military expenditure, the closing balance could come true.

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It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

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2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

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RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS HALLS OFFICES &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
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,, 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		,, 60
,, 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	,, 85
,, 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		,, 190
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AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
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one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

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Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles			55 — 185

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Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

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CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay. Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

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Quarts..... Rs. 4 8 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.

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FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
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Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	,, 30 0	..
Moselle	,, 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	,, 30 0	..

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Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 12 0	,, 15 0
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Chateau Larose	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
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From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
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Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	..

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Nierstciner	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 8
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Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
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Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	..
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St. Paull	Rs. 5 8	..
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SIGG-SULZER & CO,

April 1880.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases of a malignant character, restoring a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrufulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, Is. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulder, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 6s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RES